

tional forms and to "avoid an invitation to Count Herbert Bismarck's wedding." Thereupon the war was renewed. The Emperor made a speech, saying those who were dissatisfied with Germany had better leave the country, which would be better off without them, and this he repeated in varying terms.

And so the wordy warfare between Emperor and ex-Chancellor went on from month to month. The Emperor said he would "crush" all who opposed him, but the Hamburger Nachrichten said that Bismarck was too big to be crushed. Meanwhile the Emperor had been seen by all Europe to be magnifying himself, and reducing his Ministers to insignificance. He was the great War Lord, chief of the state, head bishop of the church and arbiter of all social questions. He issued his edicts on education, Socialism, painting, dueling, acting, music. He essayed to interpret the Scriptures at midnight on books, his yacht dressed in the white robes of a priest, and he spoke learnedly about "the new spirit of the age." But all this time Bismarck would not be suppressed and William was annoyed. He fulfilled the truth of Shakespeare's

Just what led the Emperor to decide to make overtures toward reconciliation with Prince Bismarck it would be hard to tell in the confused mass of contradictory statements that have been published concerning the matter. While it is easy to understand that the Emperor has found the enterprise of being his own Bismarck, rather more arduous than it seems, it is more difficult to imagine him as having been shaken in his fixed conviction that he is the most gifted man in the German Empire. He is not a pliable man, or a man given to changing his mind, even although very clear demonstrations and very strong influences are brought to bear on him to convince him that his mission on the European scene is hopeless.

But things are not wholly satisfactory in Germany's internal affairs, or in her foreign relations. The triple alliance is developing some grave problems, and the attitude of Russia is not all that could be desired. Besides there is the agrarian movement, and the necessity of devising the best means of dealing with the Emperor's pet army bill may be made operative.

THE WISE MAN NEEDED. In all these things there is no doubt that the Emperor would find the ex-Chancellor's vigorous mental grip and long head for combinations very convenient things to lean upon. It is in his visit to Russia the Emperor especially felt the absence of Bismarck's councils, and that for a long time back he has been waiting for an opportunity to appear with a flag of truce, without compromising his dignity or too severely humbling his arrogant pride.

In the severe illness of Prince Bismarck last September, an opportunity was offered. In the mean time strong influences were brought to bear upon the Emperor, although the probability is that they were to a great extent unnecessary. The King of Saxony as well as the Emperor of Austria, together with Prince Albrecht of Brunswick, the Emperor's greatest nephew, are reputed to have urged the advisability of a reconciliation. The Emperor Frederick, who is Bismarck's political as well as personal enemy, is even said to have expressed the opinion that it would be a reproach upon her son's life, which he could not afford to incur, should he permit the great citizen to die without making advances to him, and thus towards a renewal of friendly relations. Bismarck is fast getting to be a very old man; he will be seventy-nine years of age on the 1st of April next. His health is far from certain, and last September when the Emperor was moved to make his first positive advance to reconciliation, the Emperor was so ill that the dispatches gave very discouraging prognostications as to his chances of recovery.

Bismarck was at Kissingen when he received this now historic message. The Emperor sent it from Hungary, while he was attending the Austrian Army maneuvers. The message itself was written in the warmest terms of sympathy, and concluded by offering Prince Bismarck the use of all the royal palaces when he left Kissingen, as it was understood his own house in Friedrichsruhe was somewhat lacking in hygienic conditions.

HOPE OF RECONCILIATION. When the news of this communication got abroad there was much excitement throughout Germany, and much interest throughout the whole of Europe. The terms of the telegram were of so warm a nature that it hardly seemed possible that they could have any other issue than reconciliation, and how earnestly Bismarck was to be expected to accept such a reconciliation was so sufficiently shown by the fact that the Emperor now that it is a fact.

Bismarck's reply, while a shade less ardent than the message of the Emperor, was yet sufficiently colored to leave no doubt that the old veteran himself could be brought to look upon the prospect of a re-establishment of friendly relations with anything but disfavour. He said that he hoped to be able to thank His Majesty in person for the honor of his sympathetic inquiries, and there was even talk of a speedy meeting, probably at Wiesbaden.

CAPRIVIS ALLEGED CALLOUSITY. But this last event did not take place. Bismarck got better and went home, and the negotiations for a time halted. In the mean time there was a busy effort made to create the impression that Chancellor Von Caprivi was in an unpleasant frame of mind over the sending of the Emperor's message—that it had been sent without consulting him, and without his knowledge. Although Von Caprivi himself declined to discuss this trumpery, those who were near him branded as preposterous the idea that the Chancellor was jealous over the premature return of Bismarck to the royal favor. The Emperor, it was very first gaining accurate information as to Prince Bismarck's dangerous condition, was by his first impulse tempted to telegraph to him at once, and he discussed the matter with Von Caprivi. After more thorough consideration, however, the Emperor decided to postpone the matter, and did so until the Austrian army manoeuvres in Hungary, when he was to be seen by the Emperor.

Following this advance on the part of the Emperor, Caprivi still further friendly overtures were made. The ex-Chancellor the famous present of the village of 1866—Bismarck's Cabinet minister. This was the first time that the Emperor had written to him in a friendly letter of invitation from the Austrian capital. The Emperor, it was very first gaining accurate information as to Prince Bismarck's dangerous condition, was by his first impulse tempted to telegraph to him at once, and he discussed the matter with Von Caprivi. After more thorough consideration, however, the Emperor decided to postpone the matter, and did so until the Austrian army manoeuvres in Hungary, when he was to be seen by the Emperor.

WINDS OF SNOW.

That Means Good Sleighting for a Few Days, at Least.

Traffic Interrupted and Mail Trains Much Behind Time.

It Provides a Day's Work for Thousands of Unemployed.

After a downfall of nineteen hours, ending a few minutes past 3 o'clock this morning, New Yorkers found a compact blanket of "the beautiful" spread over the city. It measured seven inches in depth, and while it brought many inconveniences to pedestrians, it was certainly a welcome visitation in one way to the unemployed poor.

Right here in this city the fall of snow was heavier than in any other place in the United States. This brings smiles to the countenances of stable-keepers, for they figure that there is sufficient of the fleecy on the ground to provide uncomformably good sleighing for to-morrow.

And no day in the week is ever turned to better account where there is sleighing than the Sabbath. Top-notch prices are always charged and paid for catters and other parties, and the city is a scene of activity, and the scene will be a cheery and glad one to those fortunate enough to indulge in the luxury of a sleigh.

The snowfall was at its heaviest during the night, and it was not until morning, in a variety, it rested gracefully where it fell and wore fantastic shapes of drifts and mounds of the trees in the parks and avenues.

This storm came into New York in rapid succession, and it was a pressure in the temperature which was central of the middle Atlantic coast, and it was not until morning, in a variety, it rested gracefully where it fell and wore fantastic shapes of drifts and mounds of the trees in the parks and avenues.

The wind accompanying the storm managed to obtain a maximum velocity of 25 miles an hour, and it was not until morning, in a variety, it rested gracefully where it fell and wore fantastic shapes of drifts and mounds of the trees in the parks and avenues.

Light night the bubble in the thermometer stood at 25 degrees, and to-day at 8 o'clock it was 28, with all the tendencies, which carried it up to 30 at noon.

Heavy traffic was bothered a bit in the morning, the commuters on the various roads emptying into the city being from three to five minutes behind time. But it was with the far-distant mail-carrying expresses, that the greatest inconvenience was experienced.

The Southern and Western mails, due at 7:30 to-day did not reach here until 10 o'clock, and the New York Central and Hudson River road, which should have been at 10 o'clock, did not arrive until 11 o'clock, and it was then blowing a regular blizzard. As yet there are no signs of abatement.

The storm seems to extend all over New England. The Central Vermont line, which had been running since last night about 12 o'clock, this morning at 10 o'clock eight inches of snow had fallen and the wind was blowing a regular blizzard. As yet there are no signs of abatement.

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RESCUED BY THE FRANCE.

Captain and 17 Men of the Water-logged Bark Have Look Saved.

Picked Up in the Nick of Time During a Gale.

SLEIGHTS OUT IN FORCE.

The National line steamship France, Capt. Hadley, arrived in port from London this morning with the captain and crew of seventeen men of the water-logged Norwegian bark Have Look, Capt. Olsen, lumber-laden, from Pensacola to New York.

"We left London Jan. 8. Had moderate weather on the Channel; thence had strong westerly winds and high seas. On the 12th we experienced a hurricane and terrible high seas, and stopped the engines, the ship drifting broadside to sea."

"I was used very effectively. At midnight, the weather moderating, we put the ship on her course again. That was the last of her voyage. On Jan. 13, at 1:30 P. M., of the 13th, in latitude 43.3, longitude 16.12, we observed a vessel to the southwest with signals of distress flying. We immediately bore up, and upon getting close to her could see all the crew standing on part of a deck-house and hailing us to send a boat."

"It was some time before the boat could approach the vessel, owing to the rough sea. In the meantime, the ship was floating around and hanging by the wire rigging from the wrecked vessel, but it was not until 10 o'clock that the boat was able to get near enough so that nine of the crew jumped in and were safely brought on board. The remaining crew remained on board, they being seventeen in all."

Justice Wells got his family sleigh out, and shortly after 1 o'clock was speeding up Seventh avenue behind his black team.

Among others seen on the avenue muffled in greatcoats and buffalo robes, driving their sleds, or some heavy stable team, were Justice Burke, John McCarthy, ex-Sheriff Howe, Ike Hopper, the well-known lawyer, and a party of gay fellows; John R. Keim, the wealthy real-estate owner, Fred White, A. W. O'Brien, and others.

The destination of most seemed to be Macomb's Dam, where the proprietors of the bath were making special preparations for the accommodation of sleighing parties to-day and to-morrow.

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BANK RESERVE INCREASES.

It Is Now \$109,043,000 Over Legal Requirements.

Speculation Was Dull To-Day, but Prices Kept Up.

Speculation at the Stock Exchange was dull and listless this morning. A few stocks improved 1-4 to 3-4, while others declined. The dealings were unimportant, however, and at times business came almost to a standstill.

The fact that London quotations were higher had a tendency to keep the market firm here.

The bank reserve shows an increase in cash of nearly \$5,000,000, notwithstanding the fact that the Treasury had advanced \$1,000,000 to the banks for the purpose of making good the deficit in the Treasury.

The following are the comparative figures: Jan. 26, Jan. 27, Change. Bonds, \$112,000,000, \$112,000,000, \$0. Cash, \$125,000,000, \$125,000,000, \$0. Total, \$237,000,000, \$237,000,000, \$0.

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LAW DEPARTMENT REPORT.

Work of Corporation Counsel Clark and Associates in 1893.

Vast Amount of Business Done—Money Saved to the City.

Corporation Counsel Clark to-day issued the annual report of the Law Department of the city. There are seven divisions under the direction and supervision of the Corporation Counsel, three of which have been added since last year, the Bureau of Street Openings, the office of special counsel in charge of proceedings relating to the water supply and the office of attorney to the Department of Street Improvements in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards.

The other sub-divisions are: The general office, the Bureau of the Public Administrator, the Bureau of the Corporation Attorney and the office of attorney for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes.

Mr. Clark reports 3,527 actions pending in the year and 3,342 matters in the year. He also reports that he has saved the city \$1,000,000 in the year, and in this connection calls attention to the fact that the total appropriation made by the Board of Estimate for the Department for the year 1893 was \$200,000.

A large number of the cases that the Corporation Counsel handles are known as "accident cases," suits in which big damages are demanded by people who believe the city is rich and can afford to pay them. These claims amounted to \$1,000,000 in the year, and in this connection calls attention to the fact that the total appropriation made by the Board of Estimate for the Department for the year 1893 was \$200,000.

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